first creditable course of study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is due to Yale says the Carnegie foundation

tion at Yale. Instruction for gradu-

tion still less at the creation of a dis-

tinct department at that time. It was only by the slow process of growth

that the various courses which were offered gradually crystalland into a

head. The connection between the graduate department and the department of science was particularly close at Yale and the two developed out of

what was first known as the depart-ment of Philosophy and the Arts. Ir

the admission of women as in the field of graduate instruction. Yale is one of the pioneers. When it was voted in 1892 to open the degree of Ph. D. to

them, very few universities which were not frankly coeducational gave them this privilege. In 1892 the body

of the department had developed suf-ficiently to deserve a head, and Pro-fessor A. T. Hadley, now president of

the university, was appointed as its first dean. The teaching force of the

first dean. The teaching force of the graduate department was in the be-

are at present 12 men ranked as grad-

force includes at present 85 profes sors and 66 assistant professors.

Stories of the War

signs now that the fire is only smould-

ering.
A. Merrheim, Secretary of the Metal

Workers' Union and one of the mili-tants of the revolutionary party, and A. Bourderon, another leader of the Confederation General de Travai

at Zimmerwald, Switzerland in Sep-

tember last, and signed the joint man-ifesto of the French and German del-

egates. That declaration attributed to

fessors for graduate instruction

gool with its own organization and



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Norwich, Friday, Feb. 25, 1916.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over \$,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per wich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-ine towns, one hundred and sixtyfive postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of he R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412

ADVICE TO DRUG LAW VIOLA-TORS.

There was some good advice given to violators of the narcotic drug law by Judge E. S. Thomas in the United States circuit court at New Haven fails, when after imposing fines upon druggists and doctors he warned them that there would be jail sentences for second convictions and that they were playing with fire if they disregarded

The federal law was passed for the purpose of overcoming just such loose handling of narcotics as those who were fined were guilty of. It is necessary that doctors and druggists should not only get such supplies of that kind as they may need in the regular way, and have such transactions recorded but it is equally necessary ord of the manner in which they dispose of the drugs, whether they are sold or given away.

There must be respect for the law. It cannot be enforced in one case and winked at in another. Not only does the public need the protection from those engaged in such illegal business but it is required in behalf of will fight fires. The two employthose who are living up to the letter

the law which is to be expected and It means public service in the greates their activity as well as the state ment from the bench should be a warning not only to those who have been caught but to all others who are inclined to be lax regarding the rigid restrictions have been placed.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The drive for the purpose of a decisive victory in the west, which has been promised by the Teutonic forces the country." appears to be underway, with Germany attacking along a large part of the front in France and massing a doubt as to where the country is going million or more additional troops for the purpose of capturing the impor- casion ever arise when they are French stronghold at Verdun.

Whether Germany can carry out its lesigns with any greater success than from the big centers. it has been able to obtain in the past rests with the future to disclose, but it is evident that it does not lack the determination and that it is ready to sacrifice the men in order to gain its

It cannot be looked upon as a surprise attack for it has been anticipated for a long time, and for that reason it is to be expected that the allies have made proper preparations for defense and that they will be heard from at the right time and in such a manner as will leave no doubt as to their ability to withstand and

roll back the German offensive. However, as a preliminary the Teutonic forces are receiving much encouragement from the advances which they have been able to make and from the capture of certain trenches and towns even though their opponents may look upon such as insignificant. Of course if Germany could crush France it would be accomplishing what it set out to do in the early part of the war but it is going to require more than the capture of the few points which they have recently obtained before anything of the kind can be accomplished, yet those who have declared that the decisive battles of the war will be fought on the east or west front are manifesting increased interest in the offensive which is now un-

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

derway.

For a time it looked as if there was going to be a serious disagreement between Great Britain and Sweden which even threatened to disrupt their good relations but the necessity of avoiding this must have been apparent to both sides and prompt steps to patch up the differences have met with success if the London report is correct which declares that Sweden is to be allowed to import greater quantities of coal and Great Britain to get supplies from Sweden which country

will also transmit goods for Russia. It was Great Britain's holding up of the mails which brought the trouble to a climax for Sweden at once retaliated by doing likewise and refusing to forward large quantities of goods for Russia. Sweden like other neutral countries in that locality have suffered much from both sides since the war opened. A certain amount was to be expected but there were him off his feet and make him kneel rights which should be observed by to German disregard for international all the belligerents, and when they law.

ere not it was justified in taking retaliatory measures. Sweden of course realized that neiher side could afford to drive it in to the war, and it was not anxious to get into the struggle, but it was in-sistent that it should not have its

nose held to the grindstone, and the indications are that it has succeeded in making its position plain to Great Britain whereby a better understanding has been reached. It was a sensible adjustment of the relations which were steadily becoming aggravated by each new move and the interests of both nations have been well served by the better understanding which has been reached.

THE ARMY PLAN.

After a long time there has been presented before the lower house of congress a plan for strengthening the army of this country, giving it a larger number of men and officers and getting a second line of defense in a much stronger condition than it has ever been in before.

This is apparently the plan which Secretary Garrison was unwilling to endorse, because he did not consider the federalization of the militia the proper thing to do. His idea was to establish a continental army of much larger size which would be a unit di-rectly under federal control but he was unable to bring the administra-

tion around to his point of view. Whether it will be possible to recognize the present bill after congress has got through changing it remains to be seen but it is apparent that all are conscious of the fact that some thing needs to be done to strengthen the national defense through a better army and of doing so at once. A start is necessary even though it may be found that it does not meet all the requirements and further steps beome necessary.

It must be recognized that the or-ganized militia of the many states cannot be disregarded as a valuable force. It is much better in some states than it is in others but there s an opportunity for bringing all of the national guard up to a higher standard and greater usefulness through federalization, a step which hrough federalization, a step which has been urged for some time. Either course which might have

een recommended for strengthening the army would be subject to opposition but it remains to work out the best and most advisable course for the nation's interests, regardless of whose plan is adopted or whose plan

OLD LYME'S EXAMPLE.

The question of preparedness has awakened much interest in this subject from coast to coast and from border to border. It is prevalent in the small towns as it is in the big communities and wherever there is a thorough understanding of the importance of contributing to the national security there is to be noted some action which cannot fall to receive attention and support.

that they should keep a careful rec- which has been taken in the town of Old Lyme which is among the smallest communities in this state and states that that town "has started a company of local minute men, which already numbers twenty men, and will undoubtedly grow larger, which is pledged to the defense of the country in time of war, and in time of peace ments, it is needless to say, are entirely compatible. Instant readiness That the federal agents are to specifications to their duties in running down violators has been made evident. They the fire-fiend is a virtue that closely parallels the spirit of true patriotism. of emergencies. Moreover, there nothing better in the preparation of a man for the duties of a soldier than the drill which fits him to be a good fireman. The whole country needs the lates who have distinguished themhandling of the drugs about which development of the minute man spirit of '76, and that spirit will be the nobler and the more effective when devoted to the country's defense, if it is associated with service of the local community. Old Lyme has set an excellent example to the small towns of

> With more of this spirit manifested to get men for defense should the ocneeded, and Old Lyme is showing that all the good examples do not come

EDITORIAL NOTES

There appears to be some weak spots in the backbone of winter after all.

Some of the democrats are giving brilliant exhibition of how they would uphold the rights of the nation

The payment of car fares according to the copper zone will temporarily divert attention from the war zone.

The man on the corner says: The man who tries to sing, though knowing he cannot, is never given credit for possessing praiseworthy emotions

If there is anything in a name, Congressman Mudd ought to have but little influence when he urges the national legislators to adopt his roadbuilding plan.

Reports came that Ambassador Gerard received a broken collarbone while skiing, but it ought to be about time for someone to discover a German plot back of it all.

From the number of candidates who are springing up for the republican presidential nomination it doesn't look as if the reelection of the president was a foregone conclusion.

If the president makes his selection of a secretary of war in the same way he did his candidate for the su-

productions he needs some advice about letting well enough alone.

Inasmuch as the courts find that no one was responsible for the Eastland disaster, is it to be supposed that steamers will be continued in use which are likely to cause the repetition of just such disasters?

Finding that the president has determined to stand up for the rights of this country, there are democratic senators who are anxious to knock

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER AN EASY WAY TO END

Nearly Double the Attendance at Alumni University Day Over Previous Year-Yale Aviation Corps-Permanent Assistant Coach for Yale Navy-Talks on Careers Open to College Men.

New Haven, Feb. 24.—Nearly three hundred graduates were present at the third annual Alumni University day held at the university last Tuesday. The attendance was almost twice as large as the gathering of last year. The graduate school and graduate instruction was the aspect of the university activities which was emphasized this year. This custom was established last year when the university collections were given especial attention. The 'general meeting in Lampson Hall, Tuesday morning was wholly given over to a consideration of the New Haven, Feb. 24.-Nearly three | tinguished himself in athletics both in given over to a consideration of the graduate school. The pageant com-memorating the 200th anniversity of the coming of Yale to New Haven, to be held next October, was described by the pageant master, F. H. Markoe, 1906, at the alumni and faculty luncheon, held in the university dining hail. Undergraduate activities were dis-Undergraduate activities were dis-cussed at the afternoon session of the assembly. The Elizabethan club, the Brick Row Print and Book Shop, the Yale University Press, together with the other university institutions were visited by the returning graduates.

Captain Arthur M. Milburn of the university baseball team, one of the five men declared ineligible to compete in Yale athletics, will continue to hold his position as leader of the baseball squad. This decision was reached by squad. This decision was reached by the athletic association at a meeting held last Wednesday evening. The manager of the university baseball team reported that at a meeting of the members of the 1915 nine held on Tuesday, February 15, it had been voted to request that Milburn be retained as captain of the team, and direct the policy of the team until

The first definite steps in the organ ization of the Yale Aviation Corps were taken at a well attended meeting for that purpose held at the battalion headquarters in Edwards Hall last Wednesday evening. Blue prints of the dirigible to be furnished by the Connecticut Aircraft Company studied as well as the charts of the car and engine. Lieutenant Slocum, of the Yale Battery, who has been detailed to the supervision of the or-ganization, outlined the work that is to be done. The corps will be composed of twenty men from the battal-ion and twenty men who are not en-listed members of the battery. The selection of competent men will be made by Major Danford. The dirigible will be set up in the state armory at Hartford, where from February 22 to March 4, there will be practical instruction in the essentials of aircraft tention and support.
For instance the Boston Transcript calls attention to the patriotic move which has been taken in the town of Old Lyme which is among the smallare directing the fire below. Before the summer vacation several ascen-sions will probably be made in New Haven. A telegram which had been received from Washington was read to the members of the corps. This stated that the government was keenly interested in the aviation corps in con-nection with the Yale batteries, and would send representatives to inspect their work at Hartford.

> A series of talks on "Careers Open to College Men" has been arranged by the Bureau of Appointments. The first talk on Choosing a Career was given Thursday by President Hadley. (general labor federation) attended the international socialist conference teaching, advertising, engineering, the ministry, law, banking, foreign trade and business training. The speakers will be for the most part Yale graduselves along these particular lines. The

to be sent the Belgian soldlers and the wounded. The Yale campaign which will be conducted for one week, started Monday. It is expected that some of the most prominent members of the committee will come here to speak. Merrheim and hi but as yet it is not definitely decided. An American organization has been formed for the purpose of sending to bacco to the Belgians with Joseph H. Choate as president. This organiza-tion will conduct the American campaign and the movement at Yale is eing carried on under its direction.

The university dramatic association announced on Monday evening that it will give Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida on the campus next June as its annual commencement perform-ance. The choice has already met with undivided approval of the faculty, and it is especially appropriate at a time when the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death is being observed In selecting this play, the association has adhered to its ideal of giving performances of lasting value, in that Troilus and Cressida has not been acted in English since originally put on the Elizabethan stage. Under the direction of E. M. Woolley, Yale 1911 the comedy will be the same as if were literally its first appearance on any stage. In definitely deciding upon a play at this early date, the officers of the dramatic association inaugu-rate a new policy of choosing plays well in advance of the final perform-ance. It is thus hoped to do away with many of the inconvaniences with many of the inconvenience caused by crowding all of the preliminary work of a production into the or five weeks before it is given

The Deforest prize speaking contest which was held in Lampson Hall last Monday evening was won by Morris Hadley, 1916, a son of the president way he did his candidate for the supreme court bench, there is a great waste of time and space being made in offering suggestions.

No one can blame Charlie Chaplin for wanting to get out of his line of work, but if he thinks that he would do as well in legitimate theatrical productions he needs again and adams.

Hadley, 1916, a son of the president Mr. Hadley spoke on Preparedness and Democracy. The prize, consisting of a gold medal valued at \$100, is awarded "to that scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce on English oration in the best manner." President Hadley presided at the meeting. The committee of award was composed of Professors Beers, Phelps, Barrell, Farr and Adams. Barrell, Farr, and Adams.

Monday announcement was made by the Yale rowing authorities of the se-lection of Mather A. Abbott, for many years coach of the Groton school crews, as permanent assistant coach of the Yale Navy. This announcement was made soon after it was learned that the Yale corporation had appointed Mr. Abbott assistant professor of Latin in the college. Mr. Abbott will be permanent assistant to Guy Nick-alls, head coach of all the Yale crews, and will receive no salary from the Yale University boat club. The appointment is along the line of greater faculty interest in athletics. Mr. Abbott, who has taught classics at Gro-ton school for nineteen years, has dis-

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ished in two months from that date, the secretary should cease relations with him on that subject. for the advancement of teaching in a report on the evolution of the Ameri-can type of university, which was quoted by Professor H. W. Farnam, speaking at Alumni University day, on the Development of Graduate Instruc-tion at Yale Instruction for gradu-Merrheim declares that the workers are not getting their share of the three hundred and sixty million dollars the government is distributing monthly in France.

ate students was first instituted at Yale seventy years ago upon the ascession to the presidency of Dr. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, and courses were given the following year. No attempt was made at formal organization will less with a course of the course o He exhibited a letter from a me-chanic earning 85 centimes (17 cents) an hour making shells, who complain-ed that barbers, saloon keepers, painters and masons assigned through political influence to the same work made from 1 franc (20 cents) to 1 franc 20 centimes (24 cents) an hour The average wages of lathe workers before the war was 1 franc 20 centimes an hour.

"Isolated cases of discrimination always have and always will exist", said one of the most important steel manufacturers in France, exposing the other side of the question; "special circumstances modify conditions; during the war they have favored the county commissioners declare that steel worker more than the steel there is no authority for them to turn manufacturer. There was no basis the money over to the firemen, and for the value of the labor required to consequenty they cannot do it. The make shells in most mills; some me-chanics in consequence are earning 50 francs (10 dollars) a day at simple lathe work. Scarcity of skilled labor gave a chance to unskilled men to become mechanics all at once, working ed that the county commissioners were machine tools and earning the wages ordered to pay over the money.—Merof skilled labor. The fantastic wages iden Journal. are the exception, but all together workmen, skilled and unskilled, are getting more money per day and per man than before the war.

ginning entirely made up of men who drew their salaries from one of the undergraduate departments, and who "It is quite as erroneous to assume that the manufacturers' profits are volunteered for this aditional service, t could not be otherwise as long as no funds were available to pay profabulous as that the workmen's gains are less," he declared. "There are few iron and steel industries that have not been seriously handicapped by the uate school professors only, in addi-tion to the dean. The total teaching German occupation of the iron country in the valley of the Briey. Moreover concerns manufacturing indus-trial products before the war took contracts for ammunition at fair prices

> big profits made out of the war" this authirty declares, "are not in munitions but in provisions, and other supplies to the commissary de-

"Everything considered, the steel industry will be far worse off after than
before the war; their position relatively will be less satisfactory than that of
the steel workers.

A local attorney, appearing in the
city court as counsel for a teamster
accused of having cruelly maitreated
a horse, is quoted as having made the
declaration that "Bridgeport people

mercial activity will be so great after the war as to emerge the political agi-

OTHER VIEW POINTS

A competent witness before the naval committee of the house was asked why it took so ong to build a subma-rine for the American navy, and he answered immediately because no penthe governments of all the nations at war responsible for the war; it also averred that the "sacred union" de-clared in all the belligerent countries profited only the capitalist regime. them in finding openings for which they are fitted in teaching or in business.

The Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, administered by the Over-Seas Club of London, has appealed to the American universities for tobacco and cigarettes, to be sent the Belgian rola!

The contracts are all right and there are penalties in them, but when the government work by the sections of the socialist party of the department of Seine, and at members were invited to "keep alof from them."

"So long as the war lasts, or so long to the penalty!"

The contracts are all right and there are penalties in them, but when the government has a chance to do other work by suspending his government work, by takes the risk and does it, and then congress in its great mercy forgives him the penalty! alties for failure in point of time are ever enforced upon the contractors. The contracts are all right and there government gets cheated through the action of its own representatives and agents—Bridgeport Standard. "So long as the war lasts, or so long as martial law is maintained we can do nothing" said Merrheim to the As-

sociated Press, "but as son as the war is over there will be a rendering of accounts; our action then may be very Why should anybody want to be Merrheim and his comrade of the ter than President Wilson the im-Jeneral Federation of Labor repudiate mense labor, the ceaseless anxiety General Federation of Labor repudiate mense labor, the ceaseless anxiet utterly the socialist politicians—depu- and the grave responsibility the posi

Labor Conditions During the War. partment. The breach between the revolution ry fraction and the less violent eleent of the socialist party in Franci is likely to be widened by contentions over labor conditions during the war. The "sacred union" of all parties, helped by the censor has kept the strife under cover since the beginning of hostilities, but there are many clarate now that the fire is only smould.

"Little importance is given generally to the revolutionists. Their numbers are not formidable and the general impression is that industrial and com-

president of the United States for the next four years? Nobody knows betlabor, the ceaseless anxiety utterly the socialist politicians—deputies and ministers; they are advocates of "direct action" void of the routine of politics. The Metal Workers' Union, however, maintained relations with the Socialist Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas, until the last of May, when they sent him an ultimatum declaring that if certain conditions which they regarded as abuses in limpelling force than a desire for oftum declaring that if certain condi-tions which they regarded as abuses in impelling force than a desire for of-the munition factories were not abol-

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burdens the near future will bring.— Manchester Herald.

That is a queer technical mixup by which the fireman, for the time being at least, are deprived of their pension money which is supposed to accrue from the liquor license receipts. The money that is due the fund is five per cent, of the license fees and an amend ment to the charter provides for it as it does to the police pension fund. The

Prof. Karl P. Harrington, president of the Middletown Twentieth Century club, in his annual address said: "If, club, in his annual address said: "If, at certain critical times, the people of Middletown as a whole had had the perseverance of a snail, the spunk of a bull pup, and the pull-together of even a pack of wolves, we should long ago have enjoyed better railroad facilities, a finer park system, cleaner and better local government, more business of many kinds an da genertrial products before the war took ally highe rtype of life." Except for contracts for ammunition at fair prices this situation, Middletown has been only to lose money through lack of all right. Aside from this there is not much to be said in criticism of our little sister city on the bank of the Connecticut. The professor seems t Connecticut. The professor seems thave covered the ground.—New Haven

> declaration that "Bridgeport people are being worked to the limit of their endurance, and I do not se any reason why horses should be exempt from punishment if they refuse to do their duty." This is the argument of the slave-driver. It has no place in a civilized world. It is abhorent to a humane world that frowns upon the practice of maltreating dumb animals that have no protection or recourse. People in Bridgeport are not being worked to the limit of their endurance. They might be if the slave-drivers whiteronly was the ruling one er's philosophy was the ruling one. People of Bridgeport are busy—but happily busy; they are all working, but they are working for the most part shorter hours than ever before. But if they were really working to the limit of their endurance, it would be no excuse for the flogging of horses a practice extremely cruel and stupid.

A new fishhook has prongs along its shank to hold live bait with a minimum of injury.

President Wilson, since he knows the BLACK HAND THREATS CAUSE WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE

> rom Trial of Men Charged With Destroying Postoffice at East Youngstown, O.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.-Black Hand threats caused Judge John H. Clarke, presiding in the United States district court here, to withdraw from the trial cases of four men charged with destroying the postoffice at East Youngs-town during the recent strike riots there. The cases were all ready to be heard when Judge Clarke announced heard their postponement until Monday,

when Judge John B. Killits of Toledo will come here for the trial. The threat was in the form of a letter sent to the owners of the Youngs-town Vindicator at Youngstown, in which Judge Clarke is a large stockholder. The life of President J. A. Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, which was involved in the strike, is also threatened in the let-ter, and destruction of the newspaper's property is hinted at. Federal authorities are trying to find out who wrote the letter. The men who were to have been placed on trial are Milan Cala-senc, Jacob Petrac, Jack Caddy and Nick Miklosh.

A YEAR AGO TODAY

Feb. 25, 1915. Germans besieged Ossowetz. Russians split Austrian army in Carpathians and again invaded

Bukowina.

Four forts at entrance of Dardanelles reduced by allied fleet.

British steamer Western Coast lost in the channel.

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scription that many physicians are now prescribing.

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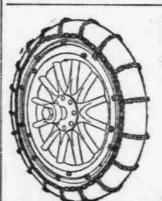
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